



Chairman Hua Guo-feng at agricultural conference.

## China Gives Top 1977 Priority Drive Against 'Radicals'

BEIJING, Dec. 27 (UPI)—China's top priority for 1977 is to continue the anti-radical campaign, which appears about to develop into a nationwide purge. By designating the anti-radical drive as China's "central task" for 1977, Mr. Hua Guo-feng, chairman of the Communist party, said in a year-end message to the Politburo and the people.

The chairman admitted that the country had made "serious mistakes" in the past, but he said the party was determined to correct them. He said the party was "not afraid of criticism" and was "willing to accept the people's supervision."

Mr. Hua said the party was "not afraid of the test of time" and was "willing to accept the people's supervision." He said the party was "not afraid of the test of time" and was "willing to accept the people's supervision."

As Price for Security, Solidarity

## Moscow Permits Some East Bloc Leeway

By Christopher Wren  
MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has given the East Bloc countries a "leeway" in their foreign policy, according to a statement by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko.

Mr. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union was "not interested in the internal affairs of other countries" and was "not interested in the foreign policy of other countries." He said the Soviet Union was "not interested in the internal affairs of other countries" and was "not interested in the foreign policy of other countries."

## Benefits, Dangers of Pesticides Weighed on Scale of Nations' Priorities

By Dan Morgan and Peter Hahn  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI)—The United States is weighing the benefits and dangers of pesticides on a scale of national priorities, according to a report by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The report says that pesticides are "one of the most important tools for increasing food production" and that they are "one of the most important tools for increasing food production." It says that pesticides are "one of the most important tools for increasing food production" and that they are "one of the most important tools for increasing food production."

## Spain Reds Expect Provisional Liberty

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Lawyers for Santiago Carrillo and seven other prominent Communists formally presented their defense briefs today after expressing a widely shared confidence that their clients would be given provisional liberty.

Mr. Carrillo, the party's secretary-general, was arrested with his personal secretary and six members of the Executive Committee by plainclothes policemen five days ago.

The government, which has denied Mr. Carrillo a passport to live in Spain legally, considered returning the clandestine party chief to exile in Paris but then delivered the case to the Court of Public Order, which was widely used by the Franco regime to try political cases.

The court ordered the eight Communists jailed "provisionally" for a presumed violation of an article of the penal code that was drafted specifically this year by the holdover Franco-era parliament to keep the Communist party illegal.

The article declared "an illegal association" any party that "submitting to an international discipline, proposes to establish a totalitarian system in Spain."

Three lawyers argued in their briefs that the Communist party of Spain, a staunch proponent of the so-called "Eurocommunist" line of independence from Moscow, does not fall within the penal code's strictures.



WINTER WORK—An icebreaker opening a route into Helsinki Harbor yesterday as temperatures hit -20 C.

## Won't Try to Keep Quebec by Force

## Trudeau Says He Fears a Civil War

OTTAWA, Dec. 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said yesterday that he would not try to keep Quebec by force, but he said he feared a civil war.

Mr. Trudeau said that he was "not interested in the internal affairs of other countries" and was "not interested in the foreign policy of other countries." He said the Soviet Union was "not interested in the internal affairs of other countries" and was "not interested in the foreign policy of other countries."

## Carter Defense Aide Cautious On Soviet Military Intentions

By Robert Gillette

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 27.—Secretary of Defense-designate Harold Brown says that he is skeptical of Pentagon reports that the Soviet Union is engaged in a huge new effort to protect civilians from nuclear attack.

Mr. Brown said that he was "not interested in the internal affairs of other countries" and was "not interested in the foreign policy of other countries." He said the Soviet Union was "not interested in the internal affairs of other countries" and was "not interested in the foreign policy of other countries."

## French Arrest 4 In Deputy's Death

PARIS, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Police arrested four men tonight in connection with the murder of former deputy foreign minister Jean de Broglie on Christmas eve.

The four men, who have not been identified, were arrested in a country inn west of Paris after being followed for several hours by police.

Mr. de Broglie was shot dead by a young man on a Paris street after talking with the youth for a few minutes. Police earlier discovered a political motive for the killing despite a rightist group's claim of responsibility for the deputy's death.

## Saudis Reported Ready for a 20% Oil Output Boost

BEIRUT, Dec. 27 (UPI)—In an apparent move to undersell "hawks" in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Saudi Arabia will increase its oil production by almost 20 per cent next year, the Middle East Economic Survey said today.

The influential oil newsletter, quoting "an authoritative Saudi source," said, "Saudi Arabia will raise its crude oil production... by an average of 1.5 million barrels daily to 10 million barrels daily in the first quarter of 1977." Saudi oil will cost less than oil produced by most other OPEC members.

## Oil Price Gives OPEC Surplus Of \$40 Billion

CARACAS, Dec. 27 (Reuters)—The world's major oil-exporting countries had a current account balance-of-payments surplus this year of \$40 billion, the Venezuelan Central Bank said today.

That compared with a surplus of \$3 billion for the major Western industrialized countries and a deficit of \$22 billion for the rest of the world.

The bank's report on world economic trends said that the surplus this year of the 13 nations in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was 14 per cent higher than last year because of higher oil prices.

## U.S., Panama Weigh Canal Neutrality

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI)—The United States and Panama are exploring a formula to guarantee non-discriminatory operation of the Panama Canal after U.S. control of it expires at the turn of the century, according to informed sources.

Agreement on such a formula, which must await policy decisions by the incoming Carter administration, would be a major breakthrough in the 12-year-old negotiations and probably lead to early settlement on a new Panama Canal treaty, the sources said.

Panama expressed willingness to consider 21st-century guarantees of the waterway's neutrality in the course of talks in that country Dec. 12-18, the last round of diplomatic negotiations expected before the Jan. 20 inauguration.

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## News Analysis

## UN Assembly Avoided Controversy

By Peter Grose

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 27 (NYT).—The General Assembly wound up over three months of debating and voting last week with one impressive achievement: It managed to be uncontroversial.

Compared with the bitter, fractious confrontations of the two previous sessions, which threatened to tear the world legislature apart, that very dullness became a virtue. A clear sense of relief and self-congratulation on this point was evident among delegates from all regions and all ideologies as the Assembly dined through its final procedural resolutions.

Viktor Israelyan, director of the International Organizations Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said that the session was "routine, dull, without sensations." Precisely because of that, he added, it was "businesslike and constructive."

"The whole tendency now is to get something positive done," Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said. "I think we are on the beginning of an upswing here in the United Nations," said the chief U.S. delegate, William Scranton. "It just may be that we have turned a corner."

## Benign Tedium

Part of the reason for this mood—one observer called it "benign tedium"—lay in the nature of this year's global developments. The civil war in Lebanon left the Arab world dispirited, diplomacy in southern Africa left the African bloc in suspense and the economic troubles of the industrial nations weakened the devel-

oping world's demands for a more rapid transfer of resources.

But there was also some successful quiet diplomacy to avert sterile arguments over such issues as Korea, Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal—issues on which third-world spokesmen enjoy embarrassing the United States but on which the General Assembly realized that it had no substantial role to play. As Mr. Scranton put it recently:

"Beginning last spring, we targeted specific issues and launched a major educational campaign, including several trips abroad. Aided by a number of developed nations, the United States explained in depth to United Nations members that their handling of Korea, Puerto Rico and similar issues did not impact just on the United States but would go a long way toward determining the United Nations' future effectiveness on issues of all types."

This General Assembly amounted to little more than a holding pattern in the rush of pressing events. On all the major issues the action was elsewhere, and there seemed little for the 2,274 delegates to do but "take note" and "express concern" and "reaffirm" their pressure for positive outcomes in other forums.

## Action on Africa

The crisis that loomed the largest when the session opened Sept. 16—the confrontation of the black majority and the white minority in southern Africa—was quickly defused, though hardly resolved, through the joint efforts of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Britain's chief delegate to the United Nations, Lord Richard. Mr. Rich-

ard was absent for almost the entire Assembly session as he presided over the hastily arranged Rhodesia conference in Geneva.

The Arab-Israeli conflict, which last year provoked the explosive debate on Zionism as an alleged form of racism, called forth traditional rhetoric. But the only substantial contribution was a move to get the parties to the negotiating table in Geneva next year.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, which stirred an uproar two years ago when its leader, Yasser Arafat, appeared at the General Assembly rostrum like a head of state, was scarcely noticed in this Assembly. At times even Arab speakers took care to play down the role of that organization, left shattered and confused by the ruinous civil war in Lebanon. That war so embarrassed the majority at the United Nations that they chose to do nothing at all about it.

The economic confrontation between the rich industrial states and the developing Third World, which two years ago erupted into bitter controversy at the General Assembly's sixth special session, remained tense and deadlocked. Assembly delegates recognized reluctantly that the action was in Paris, at negotiations of the nations most involved.

Meeting Postponed Rather than admit failure, the parties to this conference decided to postpone their final meeting until the incoming Carter administration could show its hand. The General Assembly could only wait and schedule an extraordinary resumed session next spring or summer to review whatever is accomplished in Paris.

Yet through their 107 full meetings and countless committee and group caucuses, delegates to this General Assembly managed to keep busy.

In perhaps the most potentially significant initiative, the Assembly started the drafting of an international convention to prevent the taking of hostages—the only approach to the terrorism issue that has been able to gain majority favor in the United Nations. Proposed by West Germany, this move overcame Libyan insistence that it be applied only to "innocent" hostages and was approved in the Assembly by consensus on Dec. 15. Its sponsors hope to present the completed treaty for formal signatures by the end of next year.

The initiative into which the Soviet Union poured its major effort, a proposed treaty to ban the use of force in international relations, was also approved, but only after numerous members, including the United States, questioned whether such a document would have any real meaning.

More meaningful was final Assembly approval of an extensive negotiated disarmament treaty: prohibiting the use of environmental modification techniques—changes in the weather, ocean or ionosphere, for instance—for hostile purposes.

A measure that the United States pressed unsuccessfully last year, a general amnesty for political prisoners, met an equally unpromising fate in this Assembly. Introduced in more limited form by Sweden, it was strongly opposed by the Communist bloc and was deferred until next year.

On human rights issues in general, the record of this Assembly was no better than its predecessors and provoked Mr. Scranton's most bitter speech of the session. "I am quite discouraged on this subject," he told reporters in the Assembly's final hours.

traveled Russians may equate a trip to Budapest or East Berlin with one, say, to Helsinki.

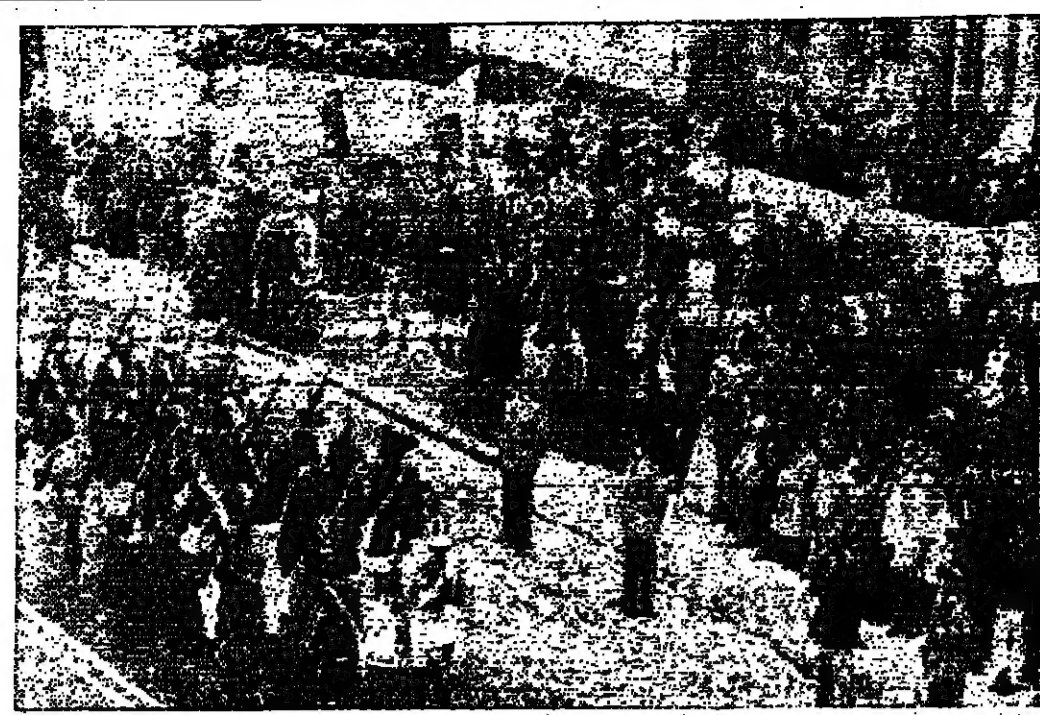
Some East Europeans who visited the Soviet Union brought back their own impressions of drabness.

"They didn't have much you could buy," remarked an East German.

Price for Contentment So far, Moscow has accepted the disparity of a price for contentment among the East Europeans who seek to measure their well-being by Western standards.

The Soviet Union seems more concerned about Eastern Europeans exploring other Western values beyond materialism. Earlier this month, Soviet bloc ideologists met for three days in Sofia to map out a joint defense against the more democratic variants of Marxism being espoused by the Western European Communist parties, such as in Italy and France.

The instability in Poland has been heightened by the role that the Catholic Church plays as a counterforce to the official ideology. When Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński told Polish workers recently that they should demand higher wages if they felt they were not paid enough, his counsel involved more than simple economics.



BATTLE OF TRENTON—In a re-enactment of the 1776 battle, Hessian troops pass in review in Trenton, N.J., after surrender to Washington, who crossed Delaware Christmas Day to inflict defeat. New Jersey Gov. Brendan Byrne reviewed them.

## Carter Defense Aide Cautious on Soviet Aims

(Continued from Page 1)

you can survive a strategic thermonuclear war as a going concern—when you can't do the worst possible situation for the world to be in," Mr. Brown said. Responding to questions with great caution, Mr. Brown said he believed that it would be inappropriate to discuss strategic policy issues in any detail before the Senate has had a chance to question him.

Mr. Brown did, however, appear to hedge his previous advocacy of the \$22.8-billion B-1 bomber project. The Air Force wants to build 244 of the supersonic, swing-wing bombers at an estimated cost of \$93.8 million apiece to replace its aging fleet of B-52s.

Mr. Brown acknowledged that he had been thinking favorably toward it, but he said, "I don't want to throw it out, out of hand... but it clearly needs more study than I've given it before I come to a final conclusion."

A nuclear physicist by training, Mr. Brown said he considers himself a "pragmatist" rather than one who adheres to a particular ideology of national security. His reputation for flexibility, combined with the fact that he has only infrequently published articles on foreign affairs, leaves his philosophy on a wide variety of strategic issues as something of an enigma.

Possibly the best recent insight to Mr. Brown's thinking on such matters as limited nuclear war and the future of limits on arms is found in a talk he gave in March of last year before the Institute of U.S. Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Moscow.

In his paper, Mr. Brown took issue with a view put forward by former Defense Secretary Schlesinger that the United States should be prepared to wage a limited nuclear ground war and to launch selective or surgical nuclear missile strikes against Soviet targets.

While any nuclear-armed nation will want to assure itself that it has a range of responses short of an all-out, apocalyptic, thermodynamic attack, Mr. Brown observed, "Every examination I have seen of the various possible subsequent courses of events indicates that it is unlikely that the other options will, in the end, avoid mutual destruction of the attacker and the attacked."

Making plans for such limited or "counterforce" attack is an acceptable military exercise, he emphasized, so long as military planners do not deceive themselves into believing that they

can stop a nuclear war short of catastrophic destruction.

"This contingency planning could increase the likelihood of catastrophe," Mr. Brown said. "For this reason it ought to be severely limited."

## Step Forward

On the matter of limiting strategic arms, Mr. Brown told the Soviet Academy that numerical ceilings on missiles and bombers agreed upon by President Ford and Communist party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev at Vladivostok in 1974 represented a "substantial step forward" but should be negotiated downward as soon as possible.

Taking a position that coincides closely with that of President-elect Jimmy Carter during the campaign, Mr. Brown said last year that "my own strong preference is for a new equilibrium in strategic arms at a lower level."

He did not say how much lower, however, and he declined to elaborate in the interview. The

Vladivostok ceilings limited both sides to 2,400 strategic delivery vehicles (missiles and bombers) with a maximum of 1,320 missiles equipped with multiple, independent warheads. These numbers were widely criticized because they allowed both sides to expand forces considerably.

In his 1975 paper, Mr. Brown placed his strongest emphasis on a proposal to limit technological changes in strategic nuclear arms—contending that limiting and roughly equalizing the numbers of missiles and bombers each side has aimed at the other was only half the problem of preserving a stable balance between the two superpowers.

Among possible approaches, Mr. Brown suggested limiting the numbers of new weapons systems that could be deployed by either side during each five-year period and limiting the number of missile tests that could be conducted each year.

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## Despite Official Denunciation

## Soviet Rumor Mill Nourishes Debate Over Flying Saucers

By David K. Shieler

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (NYT).—A flying-saucer craze has been flourishing in the Soviet Union. In classrooms and around dinner tables, in buses and offices, it has infected conversation like a ubiquitous germ, sometimes dividing friends into hostile camps of believers and nonbelievers.

The official press has thrown cold water on rumors that extraterrestrial beings have been visiting the earth.

All this began several months ago. As Soviet dissidents circulated clandestine typewritten essays and statements opposing government actions, someone began spreading copies of a five-

page typed "lecture" attributed to F. Y. Zigel, assistant professor at the Moscow Aviation Institute. It said there had been 300 recorded sightings of unidentified flying objects in the Soviet Union over the years and gave some examples.

It is not clear whether Mr. Zigel, who has written books on astronomy, is actually the author of the lecture, or even whether such a lecture was actually given. The professor has said nothing in public since the synopsis began circulating.

The typescript included the tantalizing line, "In the U.S.S.R. there exists a ban on all kinds of publications about UFOs," a remark sure to enhance the document's credibility. In a controlled society in which many intellectuals, at least, tend to disbelieve the official press, the papers known in Russian as Samizdat, meaning unauthorized publications, take on extraordinary verisimilitude.

The flying-saucer talk has a certain glitter, not only because it appeals to fantasy but also because it is unapproved. "Everybody has to believe rumors because they are unofficial," a Russian observed.

The lecture offers several examples of reported UFOs that are widely believed. Last January, the lecture avers, a UFO hovered over the city of Nakhchivan for 30 hours; a UFO trailed after an airliner from Yerevan to Omsk; in 1961 a saucer hovered for 45 minutes over a railroad crossing at Golyshino, 20 miles west of Moscow, and auto engines stalled and could not be started until the saucer left.

Three weeks ago, the government had evidently had enough. Yermolai Parnov, a Soviet science-fiction writer, denounced the Samizdat lecture. "Typed in hundreds and thousands of copies, and even copied in handwriting," he wrote in the youth newspaper Kommunistyaya Pravda, "the report lives a life of its own, causing violent arguments in the widest circles: from the youngest schoolboys to celebrated representatives of the creative intelligentsia. They gossip about the saucers—meaning UFOs—and humanoids everywhere, in trolleybuses and places of culture."

He then sought to disprove the lecture's contentions, point by point. The appeal to logic was followed a few days later by an appeal to fear. The same newspaper, which is an organ of the Young Communist League, implied that those who spread the flying-saucer stories were somehow subversive, indulging in the "mass culture" of the West, "flirting with superstitions and religious impulses, manipulated indirectly by the Pentagon."

## 16 on Hunger Strike

In West Germany

HAMBURG, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Sixteen alleged sympathizers with the Baader-Meinhof urban guerrilla group being held in two north German jails have begun a hunger strike to back demands for better detention conditions, prison authorities said today.

The strikers have made a series of demands, including calls for common recreation periods and unrestricted television viewing. The spokesman said that these demands had already been met and that the strike was a propaganda exercise.

## Cannot Go Back Home

## Vietnamese Refugees Face Growing Hostility of T

By David A. Andelman

SAKON NAKHON, Thailand (NYT).—Portraits of the royal family grace the facades of most of the shops along the main street of this tiny northeast-Thailand provincial capital. Thai flags hang from the balconies of the wooden houses in honor of the King and Queen who have been in residence here recently at their new Saphan Phung.

But it is clear that the facade of most of the shopkeepers and homeowners are hundreds of miles to the west—in Hanoi and other parts of Vietnam—from where most emigrated here more than 30 years ago and where politics and geography still matter.

The fact remains, however, that they cannot return at least not for the present. And lately they have become the objects of animosity, persecution and racial antagonism from the Thais among whom they live, who deeply resent the strange language, alien laws and economic domination the Vietnamese have managed to achieve in northeast Thailand.

Thailand's Minister of the Interior, Samak Sundaravadh, charged last week that he had "suffered" because of a plot in which Vietnamese refugees would lead a rising in northeast Thailand, providing Vietnam with an excuse to invade Thailand through Laos and Burma on Feb. 15.

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Among possible approaches, Mr. Brown suggested limiting the numbers of new weapons systems that could be deployed by either side during each five-year period and limiting the number of missile tests that could be conducted each year.

Up to 60,000 in Bangkok This allegation was, however, only the latest in a series of actions directed against the Vietnamese community here. They have been many. Numerous three in Vietnamese-owned shops in recent months widespread arrests since the coup that brought a military-backed government to power here in October and a feeling by most government leaders that in the words of the provincial governor, Somphorn Khirongkarn, "they are all 100 per cent Communists."

There are as many as 60,000 ethnic Vietnamese scattered throughout areas of northeast Thailand—some 4,000 here in Sakon Nakhon. They arrived for the most part during and after World War II, many of them driven by the fighting between the French and the Viet Minh.

Dao Duc Ho, 42 years old, arrived in Sakon Nakhon with his parents when he was about 10 years old. He grew up here, went to school, learned the Thai language, married and fathered four sons. They all work now in the fabric shop he owns on a small side street.

"It is terrible, terrible being a foreigner for 32 years," he told a visitor. He has an uncle and some other family in Hanoi, he continued, but no hope of seeing them for a long time.

He cannot even go to Udon Thani, 50 miles away, without permission, he said, "and they never allow me to go."

Respect for Ho He does, he said, respect and admire Ho Chi Minh, the late president of North Vietnam, not because he was a Communist, but because he was a great man, because he unified my country and because he brought peace here.

But, he said, no one in Sakon Nakhon outside the Vietnamese community understands that, and he despairs of ever trying to make them understand. "They are not nice to us here, and I understand that, it is not my country," he said.

He has learned to keep silent, he said, and to keep his hand to his chest and whisper, "My heart is in Hanoi."

Mr. Ho and others in the Vietnamese community have tried to adapt. Most have learned the Thai language and, apart from the Red Cross refugee center, there are no signs here in Vietnam.

But some 70 per cent of the small shops that are the backbone of commerce and trade here are owned by Vietnamese, 20 per cent by Chinese and a mere 10 per cent by Thais, most of whom, though they form the bulk of the population, are out a bare subsistence living on the dusty, barren soil at this Thailand's poorest region.

In the last two months, however, there have been some new elements injected into the normally strained situation between the communities here.

Hundreds of Vietnamese have been arrested, allegedly for Communist sympathies or for outright assistance to Communist insurgents operating in the jungles.

Charges and Threats Vietnam has retaliated, charging, apparently inaccurately, that thousands of Vietnamese have been herded into "concentration camps" and hinting of dire consequences should such "persecution" continue.

Yet it is clearly Vietnam that is partially responsible for the situation—refusing to accept back any of the Vietnamese refugees given the opportunity, gladly giving up all their accumulated wealth and, with the blessings of the Thai authorities, return.

Recently, the psychological war against the Vietnamese has been stepped up. Many Vietnamese around the city have their own "count down" clocks, a device that counts down the time until the day when the Vietnamese will be "liberated" from Thailand.

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## Russian Rudeness, Suspicion Are Just a Phone Call Away

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, Dec. 27.—There are about 6 phones for every 100 persons in the Soviet Union, which is four times more than 30 years ago. But although everyone here wants a phone, people and authorities still seem suspicious, even distrustful, of it.

"Shushayou"—"I'm listening"—is the standard way to answer its ring. It is a rude opener. Displeased voices answering phones are so common that the newspaper Evening Moscow this month carried a plea for more politeness. "We try to be polite on the street to each other, why not on the phone?" the author asked.

Beside the ordinary telephone rudeness, there are "telephone howlans." The weekly magazine Nedelya, which urged a police campaign against the misuse of phones, concluded that until there were video phones to identify callers "the telephone should be included in the list of dangerous machinery, along with automobiles."

Soviet bureaucrats always have courted on that principle. None will answer with his organization or his name, and information is almost impossible to obtain by phone.

## Letter Requested

The information desk of a Soviet women's magazine was asked by a Western reporter how many hero-mothers (mothers of five children or more) there are in the Soviet Union.

"Write a letter," the woman at the desk said, "and we'll write back."

"But that will take a week. Don't you have the number?"

"Of course I have the number. It's no secret," she answered. "But how do I know you are who you say you are? Write a letter."

Her phone had been busy for

## Endless Gossip

But once Russians know the face and eyes at the other end, they are talkative. Clerks will gossip endlessly on phones and show annoyance when interrupted by customers.

A pay-station call costs 2 kopeks (27 cents), and a home phone costs 2.50 rubles (\$3.33) a month for unlimited local calls.

Those rates have not changed in 30 years—a political decision that keeps basic commodities and services, such as bread and rent, cheap and stable. But during that time, the average wage of a phone worker has quadrupled, and equipment needed for expansion, such as automatic exchanges imported from Eastern Europe, has grown much more costly.

Rural phone systems, which account for 14 per cent of the 17.4 million phones here, regularly lose money, and the service is bad.

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## Moscow Gives Eastern Bloc Leeway as Price of Solidarity

(Continued from Page 1)

than the conspicuous absence of Communist slogans plastered on prominent buildings, as is common in Moscow.

There are surprises in a myriad of seemingly inconsequential consumer items—tелефон-копировалы (teletype copying machines) in Prague, a genuine choice of sheer party hats in the shops along East Berlin's Karl Marx Allee.

Moscow's cavernous GUM department store seems definitely dated after a visit to the new Swedish built Kotva in Prague. Along Budapest's Vaci Street, chic shops cater customers with luxuries like Austrian-made shirts.

At a well-stocked record shop, shaggy Hungarian teen-agers in denim listen to recent rock releases by the British group

Wings. At a nearby cafe, modish machines pour over pungent coffee and flaky nut tarts.

The quality of life is not limited to the hi-fi stereo components from East Germany or the cooperative houses that young Hungarian couples are building together in the Budapest suburbs. At art salons in Warsaw, Budapest and Bucharest, customers appraise and buy avant-garde oils and graphics that would be too nonconformist for sale in Moscow.

Tolerances differ within the bloc. In East Berlin, the biting lyrics of ballads Wolf Biermann led authorities to strip him of his citizenship, causing an outcry from intellectuals. But in Warsaw at cafes like the Egidia, skits include cautious digs at the government's fumbling attempt to raise food prices.

Political cabarets in Budapest are popular and cabaret sketches have satirized factory brigades who feign comradely togetherness off the job and nervous editors who navigate by the latest from the Soviet press agency Tass.

It is hardly surprising that less-

traveled Russians may equate a trip to Budapest or East Berlin with one, say, to Helsinki.

Some East Europeans who visited the Soviet Union brought back their own impressions of drabness.

"They didn't have much you could buy," remarked an East German.

Price for Contentment So far, Moscow has accepted the disparity of a price for contentment among the East Europeans who seek to measure their well-being by Western standards.

The Soviet Union seems more concerned about Eastern Europeans exploring other Western values beyond materialism. Earlier this month, Soviet bloc ideologists met for three days in Sofia to map out a joint defense against the more democratic variants of Marxism being espoused by the Western European Communist parties, such as in Italy and France.

In fact, even the party apparatus is respectful of the Catholic Church's influence in Poland, where up to 70 per cent of the population attends weekly services.

Though the 31 Soviet divisions in Eastern Europe are kept discreetly out of sight, their presence comes up in almost any serious discussion with East Europeans about the future. The question is at what point the Soviet Union would feel sufficiently threatened by change to intervene. One Polish journalist feels it would be the abolition of censorship. "What frightened the Russians in Czechoslovakia was free speech," he contended.

Several other East Europeans thought that the Soviet Union would step in only if the Moscow-backed party apparatus lost control—a current worry in Poland—but that the Russians would do so with real reluctance since this would destroy their credibility about relaxing tensions in Europe.

Though Soviet troops won the showdowns in 1953, 1956 and 1968, some in Eastern Europe do not feel that the confrontations were futile. "In 1953, we showed the Russians we could resist and they have been careful since about how they treat us," said an East Berliner who recalled the short-lived uprising.

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Ismail Kazam

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## Carter Turns To Economic Staff Choices

Holding Meetings With His Cabinet

By James T. Wooten

PLAINS, Ga., Dec. 27 (NYT).—With his cabinet complete and his advisers appointed, President Jimmy Carter has turned to the second and final phase of his transition, turning his attention now to economic matters for Congress and the selection of a personal

economic adviser. The economic legislation he has said he expects to see after his inauguration are expected to be passed in three days of meetings, starting today, with his cabinet members on St. Simon Island, Ga. Afterward, the announcement of a new White House staff appointments is anticipated here later in the week when he returns to Plains.

Those tasks, plus the selection of an international trade negotiator, a decision on who will run the FBI and the filling of nearly 100 other key jobs in the various government departments remain on Mr. Carter's pre-inaugural agenda.

The President-elect is said to be generally well pleased with the performance of his transition staff during the cabinet selection.

Tax Cut Seen

He and his advisers have declined to discuss the contents of the proposals he will make to Capitol Hill dealing with the country's economy, but it is apparent from both public statements and off-the-record discussions that some form of a tax cut will be among the recommendations he makes.

The time and scope have not yet been determined, sources said last week, and will not be until the total amount of economic stimulus to be proposed is decided.

Mr. Carter, Bert Lance, the Atlanta banker who will run the Office of Management and Budget, and Charles Schultze, Mr. Carter's choice as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, have said the tax cut would be but one element of an economic stimulus package that would include several new approaches to unemployment and inflation.

"I think by the middle of next week we will all have a clearer view of just what the proposals are going to be," a close aide to Mr. Carter said.

In addition to the cabinet members and major advisers, Mayor Abraham Beame of New York City and Gov. Hugh Carey of New York will also be on hand on St. Simon Island this week, talking with the President-elect about the needs of the city and the state, a source said.

## Ford Calls Lack of SALT Pact One of His Biggest Regrets

By Lou Cannon

WASH., Dec. 27 (UPI).—President Ford said in an interview released yesterday that "one of my biggest disappointments" was his inability to achieve a long-term strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union.

"One of my big disappointments was not building on the Vladivostok agreement of 1974 and getting a SALT-2 agreement," Mr. Ford said. "I think it is tremendously important to the world and to the United States."

Mr. Ford said that he had been told by the Soviet Union that a SALT-2 agreement should be achieved.

"With good leadership and with good decision making," Mr. Ford said, "the agreement could be achieved during the coming administration."

Mr. Ford's comments were made in an interview that is scheduled to be released Jan. 3. It was taped Dec. 4 and made available yesterday.

Mr. Ford made no comment and was not asked about his own opinion on "peace through strength" instead of détente when he was being prepared by Ronald Reagan in the Republican primary for supposedly being too hostile to the Russians.

Few Regrets

In the interview, the President said back with relatively few regrets on his 1 1/2 years in office. He reiterated that his greatest achievement was a restoration of trust in the presidency and his greatest disappointment was the fact that he had not been able to turn the economy around as effectively as he had hoped.

Mr. Ford also defended his pardon of former President Richard Nixon, saying that before the pardon he was spending 25 per cent of his time on issues relating to Mr. Nixon, when he should have been devoting full time to the problems of the economy and the Vietnam war.

When asked why he had maintained his relationship with Mr. Nixon, Mr. Ford said that he had seen him only once, in the autumn of 1974, when Mr. Nixon was "desperately ill" in a California hospital.

"I would have had a guilty conscience if I hadn't gone to the hospital and seen a man who was literally on death's bed," Mr. Ford said. "He had been my friend for 25 years and here was a person who was as close to death as I have ever seen anybody and I felt that it was a personal obligation to go and see him."

Mr. Ford had few second thoughts about this year's political campaign other than to say that he made a mistake in failing to visit Delaware, which was carried by Jimmy Carter while Republicans were winning the other states in the state. But Delaware's three electoral votes would have made no difference in the outcome.

The President again defended his reputation making Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, saying that he did not think that Sen. Dale had lost his vote. And he defended President-elect Carter's campaign rhetoric, which he suggested would not hamper him in office.

"You realize that in a hotly contested political campaign, the challenge was to make broader statements," Mr. Ford said. "The President said he would not ride the helicopters and the presidential campaign, having done without them for 50 years. But he freely admitted that he would miss Washington and the White House."

"I like living here," Mr. Ford said. "I am very fond of it. I like the house. I really will miss this day-to-day challenge when I walk into the Oval Office every day, there is something new that will have to be done whether it is domestic or foreign policy. And I will miss that challenge because that has been the thing that has been the thrust in my life as long as I can remember."



FACES IN CROWD—Beatrice Dante of Brussels and pet chimpanzee among crowd that gathered Sunday outside church in Plains, Ga., to see President-elect Jimmy Carter.

## Smaller Premature Infants Being Saved by Old Methods

By B.D. Colen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI).

Premature babies weighing less than about two pounds (900 grams), who as recently as two years ago were generally considered beyond saving, now have as high as a two-out-of-three chance of surviving if they are born at certain major U.S. medical centers, according to a Washington Post survey.

What is most striking about this dramatic development is that it is not the direct result of some technological breakthrough. Most of the technology needed to perform such medical miracles has been available for at least the last five to eight years.

Rather, almost all those interviewed agreed that more and more of these infants, delivered at a third or less the weight of an average infant, are surviving because obstetricians are beginning to realize that they can survive, and are expending the

same effort to save them that they expend to save an infant born at full term.

"We started in January, 1973, with a lot more aggressive approach in obstetrics," said Dr. Fred Battaglia, chairman of the department of pediatrics at the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver, one of a half dozen medical centers surveyed by The Post.

"The obstetricians on our service said they were prepared to make obstetrical decisions for a 600 or 700 gram (25-26 weeks of gestation) infant the same way they would a 1,400 gram infant. We found that with pretty much the same newborn care, there was a big change in survival rates."

"Below 1,000 grams"—about 23 weeks' gestation—"the mortality was 90 per cent," said Dr. Watson Bowes, Colorado's chief of obstetrics and gynecology. "The 1,000-gram (and below) group was thought of as just not having any chance for survival. The data we presented for 1975 was a 41-per-cent survival rate."

Dr. Bowes said that about 68 per cent of the babies in the 200-1,000-gram range—about 27 to 28 weeks—are surviving. "To a great extent this is due to trying harder," he said.

Total Attitude

"We are being more aggressive. We're doing things for these tiny, little babies that we've always done for the bigger babies—cucurbit section, fetal monitoring. It's a total attitude on the part of people taking care of these patients that this baby is a survivor."

"We felt there was so little chance of a baby (so small) surviving that we didn't put any effort into it. These were cases that we felt we were going to abort."

Dr. Bowes said that one of the reasons obstetricians were hesitant to save such small infants was that the physicians had been taught that any such infants saved would most likely be grossly retarded or damaged in some way.

That attitude, he said, "has been a terrible disservice to these babies. If you look at the follow-up studies we've done on these babies, about the same proportion are normal (now that 60 per cent are surviving as were normal when only 10 per cent lived). You're not just saving a bunch of handicapped babies. Before 1974, 60 per cent of the babies below 1,000 grams who survived were completely normal. Sixty per cent still are."

Dr. Bowes was careful to stress repeatedly that his group has thus far seen only about two years of improved survival rates. "It's going to take much more data before we can be enthusiastic about it," he said. "There have been too many things (in medicine) where improvements have been transient."

In some hospitals where there were, and are, no neonatologists, pediatricians have sometimes been slow to recognize the chance such premature infants have.

"When I trained, in 1974, many nurseries had a flat rule that nobody under 1,000 grams went on a respirator," said Dr. Dale Phelps, a neonatologist at UCLA Medical School in Los Angeles.

Soviet Quake Victims Of May All Rehoused

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP).—The last of 10,000 persons left homeless by a Central Asian earthquake in May have been moved from tents into new houses, the Tass news agency said today.

The natural gas-producing desert town of Galla near the epicenter of the quake is being rebuilt with shock-resistant buildings and is scheduled to be completed within four years, Tass said.

South Korea Hit by Cold

SEOUL, Dec. 27 (UPI).—A cold wave, described by the news in 49 years, gripped Seoul and most parts of South Korea today.

## Philip Hart, Described as 'Conscience' of Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (NYT).

Sen. Philip A. Hart, 64, a Michigan Democrat, died here yesterday of cancer.

In his 18 years in the Senate, Mr. Hart was not a fiery orator or a seeker of headlines. Yet it was a measure of the esteem in which the Senate held him that the Senate in August named the new Senate building under construction the Philip A. Hart Office Building—something that the Senate had done for only two of its former colleagues, Everett Dirksen of Illinois and Richard Russell of Georgia.

Some members called him "the conscience of the Senate," a description not conferred lightly in an institution of 100 generally larger-than-average egos. But while his colleagues used words such as "gentleness," "kindness," "compassion" and "modesty" in describing Sen. Hart, it was not because he sought popularity or was politically easy way out of legislative battles.

Sen. Hart played a large although not always visible role in shaping almost every major civil rights, consumer and anti-trust bill passed by Congress since the 1960s.

He was floor manager of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and its extension in 1970 and the opening of civil rights bill of 1968. He was a leading sponsor of the Drug Safety Act of 1962, the Truth-in-Packaging Act of 1965, the Truth-in-Lending Act of 1966, the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Saving Act of 1972 and the major anti-trust bill passed in the final days of the 94th Congress giving state attorneys general the power to bring anti-trust suits on behalf of citizens.

Although school busing became a volatile political issue in Michigan and elsewhere, Sen. Hart continued to oppose legislative curbs on busing, while some of his fellow liberal Democrats began wavering.

And although his state has a large number of hunters, the senator was a strong backer of comprehensive gun control legislation.

The automobile industry is a dominant force in Michigan, but Sen. Hart advocated safety and anti-pollution legislation and, as chairman of the Senate Judiciary

subcommittee on anti-trust and monopoly, conducted long hearings on the concentration of economic power.

He was a key organizer of Senate opposition to the anti-ballistic-missile defense system and of the successful effort to block the confirmation of President Richard Nixon's nomination of Clement Haynsworth Jr. and Harold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

Sen. Hart was the only senator to stand up in a 1973 Democratic caucus to challenge the naming of Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi as president pro tem of the Senate, Sen. Hart, a member of the Judiciary Committee of which Sen. Eastland was chairman, said that it was "outrageous" to put a man of Sen. Eastland's views in the line of presidential succession.

But when the Senate was paying tribute to Sen. Hart on his

retirement, Sen. Eastland said of him: "I have never known a man I have been more apart from philosophically but closer to personally. He is a man of principle, courage and intellectual honesty."

Sen. Hart was elected to the Senate in 1958 and was re-elected by wide margins with strong labor support in 1964 and 1970.

Before it was known that he had cancer, Sen. Hart announced in June of last year that he would not seek re-election when his term expired at the end of this year.

Dr. Richard B. Capps

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Dr. Richard B. Capps, 70, an internationally recognized authority who wrote more than 100 scientific papers on liver diseases, died Saturday. He was best known for two major studies on acute infectious hepatitis among soldiers

he treated in the Mediterranean theater during World War II and on the discovery that babies can be carriers of hepatitis and can transmit the disease without being ill themselves.

Fedor A. Surganov

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP).—Fedor Anisimovich Surganov, 65, the president of Byelorussia and a member of the Soviet Communist party Central Committee, died yesterday in an automobile accident, Moscow radio reported.

David W. Kendall

GROSSE POINTE, Mich., Dec. 27 (AP).—David W. Kendall, 73, a special White House counsel under President Dwight Eisenhower, died today.

A Republican national committeeman from 1953 to 1956, Mr.



Sen. Philip Hart

Kendall also served as assistant secretary of the Treasury under Eisenhower and general counsel for Chrysler Corp. from 1962 to 1968.

## Canadian Scholars Propose Move to 'Conserver' Society

By Henry Giniger

MONTREAL, Dec. 27 (NYT).—A team of university researchers, after a two-year study financed by the Canadian government, is urging public acceptance of a "conserver" society instead of the present consumer society.

The intellectual resources of McGill and Montreal Universities—economists, scientists and philosophers—were placed under contract to 14 federal departments and agencies to study what alternatives Canada or any industrial nation might have to the present system of continual growth in consumption and its accompanying intellectual poverty and squandering of resources.

The study group of 16 researchers proposed three possible outlines for the future, representing increasingly radical departures from current society.

The first, described as the most feasible, calls for "a change of behavior without a radical change in the value system" and entails "doing more with less." Industrial production and consumption would continue to grow but in a controlled and rational manner.

The authors cite the following examples of how this could be accomplished:

• Renting instead of owning certain consumer goods that are used only part of the time. As a result of organizing rental periods for such products as cars and summer and winter homes, a large number of people could use a relatively limited number of goods. This would decrease demand for production and for resources and encourage durability of products.

• Managing time more efficiently. Some roads are congested only certain peak hours, and instead of constructing new highways to meet only occasional demand, rearrangement of work days to make the working hours more flexible would save materials and energy.

• Adoption of technologies that avoid waste. The technologies would include the use of recyclable materials, substitution of renewable energy sources such as the sun and tides for fossil fuel, and the cleaning up of pollution.

Two other types of conserver societies proposed would require more radical change. One would freeze growth at a certain level of abundance by halting the stimulation of "artificial" needs and consequently the further production of novelties.

The third and most radical outline would decentralize and reduce the scale of living so that industrialization would decrease and huge urban areas would be replaced by medium-sized towns, and the pursuit and accumulation of material things would give way to a concentration on the arts and other spiritual goals.

The authors acknowledged that a country like Canada might not be ready for the most radical forms of conservation because the "demanded changes in human values. They expressed pessimism that even the mildest alternative would be accepted."

• Reform of wasteful consumer habits, including turning off lights in empty rooms, driving in a manner to save gasoline, insulating homes to save fuel and discouraging overpackaging of goods.

• Inclusion in consumer prices of certain hidden costs that are not now charged to consumers. These costs include those that result from cleaning up or preventing pollution and from the premature depletion of non-renewable resources.

• Coordination of efforts by the government, private corporations, labor and citizens in bringing about such a resource-conserving society.

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## Appeals to Mexico's Business Leaders

### Portillo Turns to Usual Power Centers

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 27 (NYT).

The new centrist government is turning for support to the handful of individuals and institutions that have long played a quiet but major role in determining Mexico's political direction.

During the presidency of Luis Echeverria, who left office Dec. 1, controversial attempts were made to exclude some of these conservative interests from the decision-making process. After a wave of economic and political unrest, the new President, Jose Lopez Portillo, is trying to rebuild the

alliance between political and business leaders.

Since taking office, Mr. Lopez Portillo has emphasized the need for unity and consultation among the interest groups alienated by Mr. Echeverria—notably the old political bosses, leading businessmen, foreign bankers and the U.S. government—and in two sensitive areas he has actively wooed the private sector.

On Dec. 10, the government signed an agreement with 140 large companies to coordinate their investment plans with the air, of creating 300,000 jobs. The accord symbolized the end of a five-year investment slowdown by the private sector to protest the Echeverria administration's policies.

A few days later a Mexico City judge annulled Mr. Echeverria's decree last month expropriating 220,000 acres of private farmland in the northwest. Negotiations that have followed are designed to achieve the return of some of the land to private owners and to compensate them for properties that will remain in the hands of militant landless peasants.

As the new President turns to the traditional interest groups for support, many political analysts believe that the reconciliation between the political and business leaders that he is seeking is essential to avoid instability.

Another important element is the improvement in relations with the United States, which was openly irritated by the Echeverria administration's Third-World attitude. The U.S. Embassy and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce are expressing confidence in Mr. Lopez Portillo. The deference with which Rosalynn Carter and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger were treated when they attended the inauguration here was one apparent sign of the new government's desire for improved relations.

Listening to Bankers

In contrast to Mr. Echeverria, who ignored frequent warnings that his overspending could lead to devaluation of the peso, his successor is paying heed to the foreign banking community and the International Monetary Fund

Danes Blocked Terrorist's Trip

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Danish police today confirmed that a Japanese terrorist named Takamuro Tamura was put on a flight bound for North Korea last month after he arrived here with a fake passport and had tried to go on to London.

The police declined, however, to give details of the case, saying that Tamura was never properly extradited and he never set foot in Danish soil but only came and left as a transit passenger.

Tamura, a former student, boarded a Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 with eight other Japanese Red Army members on March 31, 1976, and forced the pilot to fly to North Korea, where they had been reported "starving and suffering" under special permission of President Kim Il Supp.

South Korea Hit by Cold

SEOUL, Dec. 27 (UPI).—A cold wave, described by the news in 49 years, gripped Seoul and most parts of South Korea today.



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في الأمل







## Kistan Friendlier

ilm Comes to Khyber Pass  
, South Asia Relations Gain

By William Borders

HYBER PASS, Pakistan, Dec. 27 (UPI)—The political atmosphere along this boundary mountain pass is suddenly calmer after the last year's tension. It is now a move to a peaceful state.

But the Pakistanis call it a "strategic" move. Both Pakistan and Afghanistan have taken a hard-line policy they use to point each other out at the United Nations and in the media. President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and President Sadat have exchanged letters in the last few months. This has seemed unthinkable.

Good beginning has been made. The ice has been broken. Mr. Bhutto said recently, "We have started our relations. Tensions have gone away. It is not the same as it was. I cannot say for sure."

Inner relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan are also improving. Though largely unacknowledged, "friendly" relations have been in the making for some time. In the last six months or so, relations have improved.

Relations with Bangladesh, its former eastern territory, are also improving. So are its relations with India. India is getting a better understanding of Pakistan's position. The central government, contending that the party was really a secessionist movement, banned it early last year and arrested its leaders. They are now the defendants in a drawn-out trial that keeps being postponed, reportedly because the government is trying to negotiate a settlement behind the scenes.

## News Analysis

As Uganda Slips Backward,  
ear, Suspicion Gain Ground

By David Lamb

KAMPALA—The tragedy of Uganda is that it is the only country in the world where the people are not the masters. It is a country that is slipping backward, and suspicion is gaining ground.

The country's most famous person, Idi Amin, has been overthrown. But the country is still in a state of confusion. The people are not sure what to do. They are not sure who to trust. They are not sure what the future holds for them.

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TRIMMING—Workers in China's Shensi province pruning trees planted in vast reforestation program.

Argentine Detainees' Families  
Say Aides Demand Ransom

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Argentine rightists claiming to be police or soldiers have begun to demand ransom for the release of those they have informally detained, families of some of the prisoners say.

It is the latest among many alleged human rights violations here, a list of which resembles the charges that have been made against Brazil, Uruguay, Chile and other military regimes.

The charges appear in petitions for writs of habeas corpus, in detailed anonymous letters, in whispered conversations and in the poorly mimeographed pamphlets produced by underground groups.

Most of the accusations meet silence from the military rulers, who cite security as the reason for keeping the names of prisoners secret. They lament the presence of what they call "uncontrollable extremists" in their lower ranks and among retired officials and say that unspecified disciplinary measures have been taken.

Meanwhile, no one has been charged publicly with the admitted excesses, and habeas corpus writs are routinely answered with denials that the subjects are in government custody.

Differing Numbers

Church sources estimate that about 3,500 persons are being held. Interior Minister Albano Bergamini said that the number is "in thousands, fewer than half the number of fingers on one hand." Other sources estimate that it may be more than 20,000.

An Argentine doctor, who will be called Alfredo Stern to protect his family, told of being arrested on Aug. 12 by men claiming to be police and army officers. They ransacked his apartment, taking several thousand dollars' worth of valuables, and told him correctly that they knew he had been an active member of a now-extinct guerrilla group in the 1950s.

They took him blindfolded to a detention center, he said, and tortured him with electricity while he was strapped naked to a bed-spring, asking him the whereabouts of current guerrilla leaders. Finally convinced that he did not know, his captors told him he would be freed on payment of \$125,000.

Dr. Stern said he was then taken to a building with 60 or 70 cells containing scores of other prisoners, and later to a private house where he was kept blindfolded and chained to a bed.

Ransom Paid

His family, meanwhile, began denouncing the ransom demand and sent a letter to President Jorge Videla. Two days later, Mrs. Stern was told to bring all the money available to a cafe near the army's Campo de Mayo military base.

She dropped off \$25,000 on Sept. 8, and Dr. Stern was freed on Sept. 12. He left the country two days later.

Neither has terrorism ceased by avowed leftists, despite the government's repeated claim that the terrorists have been militarily annihilated.

The army this month announced that it had killed guerrilla leader Norma Amadeo, a founder of the Montonero organization. A terrorist bombing carried out in her name two weeks ago killed at least 14 persons and wounded 20 in the Defense Ministry.

Car Destroyed

Another incident involved lawyer Roberto Saborio of Bahia Blanca, who had defended followers of the late President Juan Peron who were under attack at the university there. Two months ago a bomb destroyed his car in the carport adjoining his house.

A delegation of the Bahia Blanca local association went to the district military commander, Gen. Angel Videla, to ask that Mr. Saborio be protected.

"They were told that Saborio was an enemy of the government because he defended its enemies, that the bomb had been a warning and the second time would be worse," a lawyer reported.

Protests over the handling of other cases forced the retirement of Gen. Videla this month along with two other generals regarded as extreme rightists. The action was seen as evidence of a continuing attempt by President Videla to curb the obvious excesses.

At the same time, President Videla and other leaders occasionally tell friends that they are aware of some major cases.

Amnesty Is Declared

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 27 (UPI)—The government has granted amnesty to 1972 political prisoners, including 25 foreigners. It was announced here.

It said that those freed were held under regulations empowering the government to hold prisoners without trial.

The transition government has a national insurance management, but only civil servants are now eligible.

## Authors and the Overwhelming Book Problem

By Nan Robertson

NEW YORK (UPI)—Alastair Cooke's solution was geography; Nora Ephron's was divorce; James Dickey's was the alphabet and Erica Jong's may well be a house in the country.

They all write and all love books and were asked, along with other bibliophiles, how they organize their private libraries.

Some, such as Dickey—the poet who broke through to prose with the novel "Deliverance"—achieve sanity and control over their large collections with conventional systems. These include alphabetizing by author and grouping books under subjects, nationalities or periods. But some have found inventive ways that ordinary souls would never dream of to put their hands on the right books right away.

Take Cooke, celebrated commentator and chronicler, in print and on television, of America and Britain. He is probably the only New Yorker who thinks of his bookcase as a map of the United States.

Americana

His assemblage on America covers one entire wall of his Fifth Avenue study, with books on New England in the upper right corner, California down at the lower left and "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" anchoring the center.

Dr. take Miss Ephron, Esquire columnist and feminist. The end of her first marriage and relief from library trauma came simultaneously.

From college on, she spent "huge amounts of money and time" acquiring books so she would look well read.

"By the time I was 33 years old, I had thousands and thousands of books, which of course I could never find, which were all mixed up with my husband's books," she said. Three years ago, they were divorced, and she decided to take "only what I really loved and probably would read again and that came to about 100 books."

Minimal

Now she is married to Carl Bernstein, the Watergate reporter, but she has remained ruthless about keeping her library minimal. She treasures her Jane Austen, her Dickens, her Popular Library, all the Oz books, the dictionary, the National Geographic Atlas and "about 85 others."

"I'm much happier now," she says, "and my decision about books is part of the reason."

James Dickey adds—he does not subtract. He has an enormous library and has found peace through strict alphabetizing. He estimates that he has 20,000 volumes stashed in his two South Carolina homes, "both with a preponderance of poetry, with a great many novels and philosophical works and books of celestial navigation, which is a great thing of mine."

"I don't go by country or subject—I'm author-oriented," he says, putting Ireland's Yeats right next to Russia's Tsvetkov.

The poet doesn't find that many books a burden at all. "I wouldn't do without them," he said.

Hopeless Task

By contrast, Miss Jong ("Fear of Flying") sounded panicked. When asked how she organized her library, she sighed deeply and responded, "It's a hopeless task." Her books are scattered across the country—in a rented house in California, in cars in her New York apartment.

She is house hunting now. "I want a lot of writers are driven to buy a house in the country to have a place for their books," she said.

Lee Lerman, Vogue magazine's features editor and writer of columns on Leonardo, Michelangelo and the Metropolitan Museum, has a library as big as Dickey's but feelings similar to Miss Jong's. "I am overwhelmed," he said. He reported that his 11-room West Side apartment is "dripping" with books, and he closed off the dining room a year ago "when I could no longer navigate through it."

It contains "a very large collection of what you'd call English lit if you were teaching it—all the way from Beowulf to now."

On the Floor

"Every closet shows books on you when you open the door—it doesn't make for happy living," Lerman said. He has managed to locate Prozac in and near his bedroom, the Renaissance.

Unesco to Launch \$15-Million Drive To Save Acropolis

ATHENS, Dec. 27 (Reuters)—The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will launch an appeal next month for \$15 million to save the Acropolis from destruction, according to Greek Minister of Culture Constantinos Tripathis.

The appeal will be made by Tripathis' director-general Amador Maldonado from the rock of the Acropolis itself on Jan. 10.

The monuments to the classical era of Athens are threatened by air pollution, sea water, fires from central heating systems and vandals. The monuments are not even in a museum at the foot of the Acropolis. Repairs will be started on the site.



Alastair Cooke  
... bookcase map



Nora Ephron  
... a minimum

sance and art history and the Alcotts in the main workroom, foreign fiction and history in the passageway.

"Lots of lots of bound volumes of poetry are sitting on the dining room floor and under various tables—the wonderful thing is you can pick it up on the wing and read four thrilling

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## THEATER IN BERLIN

## 'Shakespeares Memory'—Dazzling

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (UPI)—A domish German joke has it that a true German scholar can easily make his life's work the production of one gigantic tome in excess of a single footnote which he has found in another such gigantic scholarly tome.

That story comes to mind in connection with the latest production by the Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer which they call, to quote the title verbatim, "Shakespeares Memory."

That last sentence itself requires a bit of exegesis. The word Schaubühne has no English equivalent; it means, simply, a

stage where shows take place. The rest of the company's name comes from the location of the theater where it customarily performs, Hallesches Ufer, the Landwehr Canal's northern bank, named after the city of Halle and located in the proletarian borough of Kreuzberg. The absence of an apostrophe in the word "production" makes the first word German, the second foreign—a puzzling juxtaposition.

Past Few Years

During the past few years, this formerly unconventional company has taken over first place in German-language theater from the Berlin Ensemble, which after the deaths of its founders, Bertolt Brecht and his actress wife Helene Weigel, went into a decline. The Schaubühne has its own spiritus mentor, Peter Stein. In his recent operatic debut production, "Das Rheingold" in Paris, he apparently fared less than well, but a succession of dramatic productions here in Berlin has established him without competition as the most brilliant theatrical director in this part of the world today, displaying, at his best, touches of unmistakable and undeniable genius.

To Mr. Stein's chief dramaturg, Dieter Sturm, must to the principal credit for authorship, if you can call it that, of "Shakespeares Memory." For this production, the company has moved into a cavernous film studio in the remote borough of Spandau, the remote borough of Spandau, with no stage, no checkbook, and for most of the seven hours of playing time divided between two successive evenings, no place for the spectator to sit down. The script incorporates, like some sort of collage, just about everything under the sun which formed the environment of Elizabethan England, which, in turn, formed Shakespeare.

That means a production with a sort of carnival atmosphere, with strolling players, acrobats, singing, fencing, monologues, dialogues, with two or more simultaneous events in different parts of the huge hall making it impossible for a single mortal to attend it all, let alone absorb it. The plethora of information, combined with the contemptuous attitude towards the spectator's personal comfort, makes the experience fascinating, frustrating, dazzling, and infuriating all at the same time.

The Schaubühne company regards "Shakespeares Memory" as a technical exercise, a preparation for the first Shakespeare production they have yet to do—probably "Richard III" or "As You Like It." Whenever it comes, it should prove as overwhelming a theatrical experience as the best this troupe has yet given us. Certainly they will have readied themselves for it with what Berlin's leading theater critic, Friedrich Luft, calls "downright Teutonic thoroughness."

Plays

"Your Arms Too Short to Box With God" has "more exact, more precise of exaltation" than Vonnegut's "Don't Bother Me, I Can't Cope," Clive Barnes says. "A black celebration according to the Book of Matthew," it is "funny and fervent" and has an "enrushing vitality that practically pins you to your seat." Gospel singing is "particularly appropriate here," Miss Carroll originally developed the show with her Urban Arts Corps for the 1975 Spoleto Festival. The music and lyrics are by Alex Bradford (the lead singer) and Micki Grant with choreography by Talley Beatty. Jesus is played "with a gentle dignity" by Stanley Perryman. "The whole cast is as lively as a revival meeting that has just revived." Barnes singles out Delores Hall who stops the show with "I Love You So Much Jesus."

for recording star Gladys Knight to make her "nice low-keyed" movie debut. The film is set in Valdez, Alaska, among lonely construction workers—the Alaska pipeline is an essential part of the action. Playing opposite Miss Knight is Barry Hankerson, her husband on and off screen. Stephen Verona displays "little apparent talent" as either writer or director. Miss Knight doesn't sing on screen but with the F.P.s. "she's never long off the sound-track." Canby says that a lot of the film is used up with aerial sightseeing.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

# World Bank's Loan Policy Questioned

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise  
25 LUXEMBOURG.  
October 22, 1974.

### 3 U.S. Bank-Regulating Agencies Criticized

early all the nation's banks, also  
supervises state-chartered banks

### Opel Reports Record Output

Motor vehicle production of Adam Opel, the West German unit of General Motors Corp., set a new high of 919,838 units this year, up 29.9 per cent from 1975 and 4.8 per cent above the previous record set in 1972. James Waters Jr., Opel's board chairman, says that 47.4 per cent of this production—437,725 units—was exported, raising the firm's export quota from 45.1 per cent in 1975. Opel's share of the European market rose to 9.5 per cent from 8.1 per cent in 1975.

The GAO criticized the regu- 35-year high of 379—compared

Beyond these powers, the banking agencies must rely on effectively communicating with bank regulators to ensure compliance, the GAO said.

It said that especially in the absence of reports prepared by the controllers' office, major criticisms of bank practices or bank problems often are confined to a "confidential" section that is not seen by bank representatives.

This year, the number of bank failures increased to 18 from 15 the year of 1975.

Last month, the number of FDIC-insured banks declined to 1,000, the lowest since the problems because of their financial condition rose to a

with 339 banks last January.

The Post revealed that Citibank of New York and Chase Manhattan Bank, two of the three largest banks in the country, had been placed on the controller's "Victor" list of banks requiring special supervisory attention.

In its draft report, the GAO said a bank was placed in the "Victor" program when "any condition existed which could lead to the bank's insolvency."

Warnings considered to be of questionable value reached a certain level.

Referring to the atmosphere that led to its investigation, the GAO said: "For the first time since the insolvency of the Penna. Bank, there has been public concern over a possible recurrence

## Analyst Believes IBM Ripe for a Stock Split

New York, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago,  
Cleveland, Dallas, Hong Kong, London (subsidiary),  
Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco

## Net at Dai-Ichi **Big Board Prices Rally,** Ahead 19.5% **Dow Gains 10.47 Points** In Half Year

or any other bank acting on beh

17 days following the 17.5-percent devaluation of Nov. 28 for a net decline of 12.12 per cent.

**FIAT**

### Convening of Meeting

million lire to 165 billion lire by means of the issue of 20 million preference shares with a par value of 500 lire each, to be assigned to Art. 2441, par. 5 of the Italian Civil Code;

bonds with a par value of 1,000 lire each, to be wholly assigned to capital as per the previous point; and resulting further increase in capital and resulting provisions.

Commerzbank A.G.	Banco di Roma, London
Deutsche Bank A.G.	Barclays Bank Int. Ltd.
Dresdner Bank A.G.	Credito Italiano, London
	Hambros Bank Ltd.
Banque Rivaud S.A.	Lazard Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Banque Rothschild S.A.	Lloyds Bank Ltd.
Crédit Lyonnais	Midland Bank Ltd.
Lazard Frères & Cie.	Nat. Westminster Bank Ltd.
	The Standard Bank Ltd.
Slavenburg's Bank N. V.	

of Italian correspondents, for all legal purposes.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

## Tool Orders Up In U.S. by 2.5% In Latest Month

The industry backlog of new machine tool orders rose \$61.4 million during the month to reach \$1.43 billion as of Nov. 30.

## Japan Limits Exports

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Six major Japanese steel makers have decided to extend for another year their voluntary restrictions on steel exports to the Common Market, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry re-

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### Convening of Meeting

and an extraordinary shareholders meeting to be held at 10 a.m. on Centro Storico Fiat, Via Chiabrera 20, Turin [or on second summons time and place] to consider the following:

## Agenda

- 1) Increase in capital from 150 billion lire to 165 billion lire by means of the issue of 20 million ordinary shares and 10 million preference shares with a par value of 500 lire each, to be assigned fully to outside parties, according to Art. 2441, par. 5 of the Italian Civil Code;
- 2) Issue of 90 million convertible bonds with a par value of 1,000 lire each, to be wholly assigned to subscribers to the increase in capital as per the previous point; and resulting further increase in capital;
- 3) Modification of Art. 5 of the Statute and resulting provisions.

The right to take part in the discussion and vote is reserved to the holders of ordinary and/or preference shares who have deposited their share certificates at least five days in advance of the meeting with duly authorized Italian banks or with one of the following banks:

Banco di Roma (Belgique) S.A.	Commerzbank A.G.	Banco di Roma, London
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Deutsche Bank A.G.	Barclays Bank Int. Ltd.
	Dresdner Bank A.G.	Credito Italiano, London
Banca del Gottardo		Hambros Bank Ltd.
Banco di Roma per la Svizzera S.A.	Banque Rivaud S.A.	Lazard Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Bank Leu A.G.	Banque Rothschild S.A.	Lloyds Bank Ltd.
Crédit Suisse	Credit Lyonnais	Midland Bank Ltd.
Handelsbank N. W.	Lazard Frères & Cie.	Nat. Westminster Bank Ltd.
Société de Banque Suisse		The Standard Bank Ltd.
Union de Banques Suisses	Slavenburg's Bank N. V.	

or any other bank acting on behalf of Italian correspondents, for all legal purposes.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

## THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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redemption on February 1, 1977 and  
consequently the Note which bears number 4  
and all Notes bearing a number which is 4,  
or a multiple of 4, are payable as from:

**February 1, 1977**

at

**Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.**  
*in Amsterdam;*

**Algemene Bank Nederland (Genève) S.A.**  
*in Geneva;*

**Algemene Bank Nederland in der Schweiz AG**  
*in Zurich;*

**Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgaise**  
*in Luxembourg.*

**December 22, 1976.**

bank soundness, weakened the banks owned by the holding companies.

Bank holding companies controlled two-thirds of the deposits and assets of the nation's 14,700 banks.

Referring to 21 banks whose problems allegedly stemmed from their holding-company situation, a GAO said: "With 14 of these banks the examination was the first indication of such problems. Although the Federal Reserve had suspected seven of the controlling holding companies within the past two years, had these suspicions been adequate it had the other eight been suspected, the problems might have been resolved before they reached the banks."

The GAO also found that new bank-examination methods being used by the Fed were not as good as those developed for the Controller of the Currency by the controlling firm of Haskins & Sells. In the event the controller's procedures survive final testing, the GAO said, both the Fed and the FDIC should adopt them.

The Controller of the Currency regulates the operations of nationally chartered banks, while the Federal Reserve Board supervises state-chartered banks that are members of the Fed. The FDIC, which insures deposits in nearly all the nation's banks, also supervises state-chartered banks.

When asked to comment on the matter, Bertram Witham, IBM treasurer, said through a spokesman: "IBM makes it a practice not to comment on spec-

ulated gossip, as such, as IBM might decide on a much bigger spin, but our estimate of the date is probably accurate."

When asked to comment on the matter, Bertram Witham, IBM treasurer, said through a spokesman: "That's pure speculation on Mr. Edelman's part. He added that "IBM makes it a practice not to comment on spec-

ulation, accounting for about half the November deficit.

But exports to West Germany, France's major trading partner, rose by 3 per cent while imports held steady.

Overall, French industrial firms are optimistic about their prospects and continue to forecast a decline in their production, the

**FIAT**

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## **Convening of Meeting**

Shareholders are invited to attend an extraordinary shareholders meeting to be held at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, January 18, 1977 at the Centro Storico Fiat, Via Chiabrera 20, Turin [or on second summons on January 25, 1977 at the same time and place] to consider the following:

### **Agenda**

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Bank Leu A.G.	Banque Rothschild S.A.	Lazard Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Credit Suisse	Crédit Lyonnais	Lloyds Bank Ltd.
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Société de Banques Suisses		Nat. Westminster Bank Ltd.
Union de Banques Suisses	Slavenburg's Bank N. V.	The Standard Bank Ltd.

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**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**



Neelco Co.	10	375	Vance
Galley Co.	2815	20	Vellera
Ohio Terr.	1017	175	Venita
Ormett	132	136	Vern
Over TP	2006	214	Wade
Over. AIA	236	36	Wah
Packal Br	224	254	Walch
Packal Br	243	243	Waltz
Palco	4	12	Ward
Parkco H	23	49	Wardner
Parkco H	23	49	Warrick
Peelr AIA	596	197	Watt G
Peelr AIA	596	197	Wattler
Pa Enter	1205	17	Wegman
Pawco G	1215	142	Wegman
Pawco G	1215	142	Wegman
Peterson H	22	22	Wiegert
Peterson H	22	22	Zionit

# Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results



Chad

.....

under suspicion having been at work after the work was

price-earnings ratio has been at a historical level of 30 to 50 times earnings in 1976, a stock split would have occurred. When the IBM board met in January 1976, Mr. Edelson recalls, IBM's price-earnings ratio was 19 times 1975 earnings and 37 times estimated 1976 earnings.

He expects the stock to spurt after any split. He recalls that the issue peaked at \$965.59 (adjusted) on Feb. 13, 1975.

In May 1973, however, it began a two-year slide, to a low of \$150.25 in 1974. The stock has since risen to a level that's "greater than it was on the date of our stock-split announcement except for the one on 1974-75." Thus, Mr. Edelson, "that's a low  $\frac{1}{2}$ -rate of withholding," he likely will split its stock next month.

## Currency Rates

December 21, 1976

By trading across the globe, yesterday's closing inter-  
-change market rates can find the value of the major curren-  
-cies in the national currencies of each of the following financial  
-centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	£	¥	FF	DM	Scd	Swk	DKK	SEK	NOB
Amsterdam	2.3756	4.14	795.85	93.82	5.3656	—	5.3700	—	—
London to					Closed				
Frankfurt	3.3827	4.8847	—	47.45	5.6947	—	5.6407	—	—
London to					Closed				
Stockholm	472.25	4.185	719.07	117.70	—	234.75	126.41	117.70	—
Paris	4.8473	4.875	710.607	—	4.85007	—	117.70	117.70	—
Geneva	4.8473	4.185	182.87	97.87	5.3757	—	5.3757	—	—
Closed									

1/ Commercial prices vs. Costs of 100 vs. Costs of 1,000 vs. Costs  
vs. Amounts needed to buy one pound.

...and the fact that the ...

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(Yesterday's closing prices)

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1.3

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**False**

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2017

19	20	21
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## Stock Index

## Clarification: Prices Dec. 22, 1978

900 Alagmi	A	12°	12°	12°
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Investment in research and

Total sales 126,779 shares

## REMARK: BREED NAMES

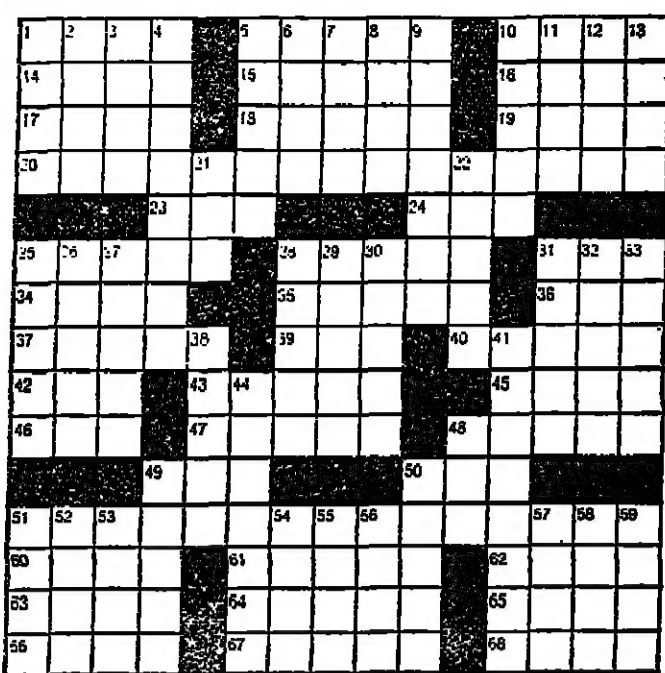
TOKYO, Dec. 27 (Reuters). —

## **THE CONSTITUTION**

— 10 —



## CROSSWORD — *Edited by Will Weng*



<b>ACROSS</b>		
1 Jeanne	48 Fluid of the gods	23 Room
5 Caliban's victim	49 Receptacle	25 Common ripper
10 Gill —	50 Cry of disdain	27 Miss Ross
14 Scope	51 Dramatic genre	27 Herbert Hoover, e.g.
15 Likewise	60 Actor Walter	
16 Oven	61 Pines and spruces	36 Gray
27 Actor Parker	62 Give out	39 Seed
18 Love affair	63 Small bottle	39 Abbott's aide
19 Bas — (literary woman)	64 Sluggish	31 Armed to the —
20 Societly secure	65 Bulk	33 Right-hand page
22 Tactless; Suffix	66 Feminine suffix	33 Expert in astides
40 Bellad	67 Jason's wife	33 Substantial
45 Farewell	68 Salad's relative	41 Scottish tourist draw
50 Colorado resort	<b>DOWN</b>	
61 — Ja-la	1 Crazy	44 Dickens hero
64 Fashion name	2 Mars; Prefix	48 Author Fleming
25 Parsley unit	3 Tranquillity	49 Popular girl
36 Common Market: Abbr.	4 Fine wool	50 Italian food
37 Coolidge's V.P.	5 Apple or ale	51 Grotto
38 Chase's polio	6 Fissure	53 News notice
42 Alfonso's queen	7 Four — (go all out)	55 One man's — . . .
43 Alamosordo's county	8 Vingt —	54 Sarah — Jewett
45 Artist Soglow	9 German siren	55 Supply victuals
46 Fled	10 Londra copper	56 French parent
47 QE — e.g.	11 French composer	57 Actor Jannings
	12 Jacob's son	58 — Shah
	13 Amaze	Pahlavi
	21 — de vie	59 Beef or Irish

# WEATHER

AT 17	C	F			C	F
AT 17	17	15	Rain	MADRID	1	41
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Showers	MOSCOW	3	37
BARCELONA	1	38	Overcast	NAGASAKI	10	39
ATHENS	5	48	Overcast	NOVOSIBIRSK	-12	10
BELGRADE	14	37	Cloudy	MUNICH	-8	21
BELGIUM	1	38	Cloudy	NEW YORK	-4	34
BERLIN	1	34	Cloudy	NIHON	1	34
BRUSSELS	1	34	Cloudy	OSLO	1-3	16
BUCAREST	-1	37	Cloudy	PARIS	-1	30
EDINBURGH	1	39	Cloudy	PRAGUE	5	37
CASABLANCA	13	35	Showers	RIYADH	1	39
COPENHAGEN	0	39	Snow	SOBIA	-5	23
DALAMAN	10	37	Clear	STOCKHOLM	-15	10
DUBLIN	3	37	Clear	TEHRAN	1	39
EDINBURGH	4	39	Clear	TIEN AN	20	68
HAARLEM	5	37	Clear	TUNG	14	37
FRANKFURT	1	39	Cloudy	VIENNA	1	39
GENEVA	-1	39	Cloudy	WARSAW	-1	39
HELSINKI	-17	1	Snow	WASHINGTON	-1	39
HONG KONG	1	39	Snow	ZURICH	-1	39
IAS PALMAS	19	66	Clear			
LINCOLN	8	46	Clear			
LONDON	4	39	Clear			
LOS ANGELES	9	45	Clear			

(Teter's) readings at U.S. Canada  
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

December 27, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds Listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

[illegible]

# PEANUTS



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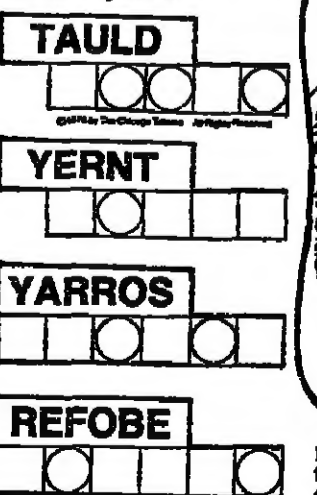


100



## JUMBLE:

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print surprise  
answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: **TAKEN** **S**  
 Answer: Where you n  
 the year—O

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

# THE ANGRY MIDDLE-AGE

By Pat Walters, Grossman/Fiking.

Reviewed by John Leona

At the age of 44, five years into a lumpy, seven-page, 12-year and two-books career he had quit the Atlanta Journal because they wouldn't let him write columns about the Southern Civil Rights movement of the 1960s. Pat Waters lost his job. He was laid off by the Southern Regional Council, a "so-good organization" in financial trouble. The council had to cut back on staff, and Waters, who is white, was one of the first to go. Members of the executive committee felt that the director, a Negro, was an "investigative journalist" in which he was interested should be given, instead, to a black patron.

Troubles, says Waters, come in bunches. (This probably isn't true). It is simply that we perceive and remember in bunches. Trouble is constant. His mother had just broken her hip, was hospitalized, and had to go to a nursing home. A friend had died of cancer. A police car almost ran him down in the streets of Atlanta. "Too misfortunes, combined with a generally gloomy attitude toward young people, took me into modern architecture, modernism, modernism and Watergate, trapped in Waters an existential funk."

"Sinking here, with that empty ache of defeat and disappointment in my gut, knowing that I had done my best, doing everything I was supposed to do, and for what? The worst of it was knowing that if I had not lost my job, I would have lost my mother's hip. If that trouble had not so suddenly come upon me, what I had before wasn't worth a damn anyhow." And "I was angry. Angry as hell."

At least, as a writer, Waters could get in touch with a literary agent, sell articles to magazines and, presumably, obtain a contract for his book. What if he had accepted the job that was played by the sales of his composition? "We were most of us, good little boys, good scouts, game players, determined heterosexual suitors and dutifully monogamous husbands... good husbands, proud fathers, grimly enduring the rat race, paying the bills, buying the insurance that made us worth more dead than alive... and suddenly find themselves jobless, suddenly find their government, their experience and their selfhood and their musty values somehow, instantaneously, irrelevant to a corporate America and the special-interest groups that are its parliament?"

Waters was a one-man project in investigative journalism.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

GRIM GRIM GRIM GRIM  
LAME LAME LAME LAME  
LAME LAME LAME LAME  
MONKEY MONKEY MONKEY MONKEY  
LESS ENOS  
OVAL SCOTIONS  
OWENS CLARE NEW  
KING PAIRIE MIGHT  
TIGER BOWLING  
COMMANDER LUGG  
ANDI BIAS  
CROCODILE TARS

**John Leon**

# BRIDGE

Very light opening bids are acceptable in third seat for leading reasons. East therefore chanced one spade, on the diagrammed deal, comforted by the favorable vulnerability. South overcalled — no trump, which was interpreted by North as showing 15-17 points, slightly less than the standard range. North took a shot at game, and West had a wide choice of opening leads.

It was clear that East had opened light, so his failure to take pre-emptive action suggested that he did not have more than five spades. The other suits offered better prospects, but the choice between them was tricky. A heart lead was too likely to give the declarer a trick, and would have done so, barring a weird lead of the ace or an even weirder lead of the king.

A club lead did not offer much hope of developing tricks, so he settled for the device of diamonds. This gave him some on the road to two tricks in the suit, and turned out to be the only lead to put the contract in jeopardy.

South played low from the dummy, captured East's ten with the king and led a low spade. The ten was covered with the queen, and when East won with the king he had something to think about. He knew that South was limited for two spade tricks, and he had a good idea about the diamond situation; it was not likely that West had led from J x x x generally an undesirable selection.

The best East could hope for his partner to hold in the rounded suits: clubs and hearts, was one king, so he mentally explored both

possibilities.

King, there? There would be the defense's tricks.

But suppose king? At this possibility, a heart; the king, established here, actually have it and two spades.

He therefore won with the back to diamond grace. This was his son, and five tricks before the decline.

No! No! The heart king, the suit have given it heart, but she won with the ace. Contract would if East had with hearts.

WOLF 69  
♠ K 10 7 6  
♥ Q J 8 5 4  
♦ A 9 8 3 2

West Pass  
North Pass  
S.N.I.



## Steelers Bow Without Aid Of Star Backs

[illegible]



## Plus Ça Change

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